ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji pengaruh *size*, *leverage*, *profitability*, dan *capital intensity ratio* terhadap *effective tax rate* (ETR). Pada penelitian ini *size* diukur dengan menggunakan *Logaritma Natural* (Ln) dari total aset perusahaan, *leverage* diukur dengan menggunakan *Debt to Equity Ratio* (DER), *profitability* diukur dengan menggunakan rasio *Return on Assets* (ROA), sedangkan *Capital Intensity Ratio* (CIR) digunakan untuk menghitung intensitas modal perusahaan dan menggunakan *Effective Tax Rate* (ETR) sebagai indikator dalam mengukur manajemen pajak.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif. Sampel dari penelitian ini berjumlah 39 yang terdiri dari 13 perusahaan LQ45 yang dipilih secara purposive sampling. Populasi penelitian ini yakni perusahaan LQ45 yang terdaftar pada Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) dari tahun 2015 – 2017. Alat uji statistik berupa program SPSS versi 20 yang digunakan untuk uji asumsi klasik dan analisis regresi berganda.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa *size* tidak berpengaruh terhadap *effective tax rate* (ETR) dikarenakan perusahaan belum memanfaatkan asetnya secara maksimal dalam meningkatkan laba dan perusahaan besar mampu membayar pajaknya tanpa harus memanfaatkan aset dalam memperoleh laba. *Profitability* berpengaruh positif terhadap *effective tax rate* (ETR) dikarenakan perusahaan besar mampu membayar pajaknya sesuai dengan penghasilan yang diterimanya dan *capital intensity ratio* berpengaruh positif terhadap *effective tax rate* (ETR) dikarenakan adanya kontribusi aset yang hanya beberapa persen saja dan setiap tahun nilai penyusutan yang dipakai untuk pengurang pajak nilainya sama, tetapi pendapatan yang diterima perusahaan setiap tahunnya semakin besar karena perusahaan besar volume penjualannya besar. Jadi meskipun mempunyai aset yang banyak akan membayar pajak yang besar akibat pendapatan yang diperoleh perusahaan tinggi. Sedangkan *leverage* berpengaruh negatif terhadap *effective tax rate* (ETR) karena perusahaan besar akan menimbulkan hutang yang besar juga. Dari terjadinya hutang tersebut perusahaan memiliki biaya bunga yang tinggi, dengan adanya biaya bunga manajer memanfaatkannya untuk mengurangi laba bersih perusahaan, sehingga beban pajak perusahaan mengalami penurunan.

Kata Kunci : *Size, Leverage, Profitability, Capital Intensity Ratio,* dan *Effective Tax Rate*

ABSTRACT

This research aimed to examine the effect of size, leverage, profitability and capital intensity ratio on the effective tax rate (ETR). While, size was measured by Natural Logarithm (Ln) from the total assets; leverage was measured by Debt to Equity Ratio (DER); and profitability was measured by the Return on Assets (ROA) ratio. Moreover, Capital Intensity Ratio (CIR) was used to examine the company capital intensity with Effective Tax Rate (ETR) as the indicator in measuring tax management.

The research was quantitative. Furthermore, the population was the LQ45 companies which were listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange 2015-2017. For the data collection technique, it used purposive sampling. In line with, there were 13 out of 39 LQ45 companies as sample. In addition, the data analysis tehnique used classical assumption test and multiple linear regression with SPSS version 20.

The research result concluded size did not affecton the effective tax rate (ETR). It happened as the company had not utilized its assets optimally in order to increase its profits. Besides, the large companies were able to pay their taxes without use the assets in gaining some profits. Moreover, profitability had positive effect on the effective tax rate (ETR) as large companies were able to pay their taxes according to their income. Likewise, the capital intensity ratios had positive effect on the effective tax rate (ETR) due to asset contributions which had only a few percent and each year the depreciation which was used for tax deduction had the same value. However, the company income, annually, was higher as its sales volume was higher also. In other words, in spite of having lot of assets, the company would like to pay high taxes as the company income increase in number. On the other hand, leverage had negative effect on the effective tax rate(ETR). It happened as large companies will generate more debt as well. From those debts, the company had high interest cost. As consequence, with the interest cost of the manager used, the company net income would be decreased. As the result, the company tax burden would be decreased also.

Keywords : Size, Leverage, Profitability, Capital Intensity Ratio, Effective Tax Rate